

STATINTL

*"The Vantage Point"**Through a Texas Window,**Reflections on the Presidency*

By Chester L. Cooper

ACCORDING TO the best available authority on the matter, President Lyndon Johnson does not actually arrive at a decision "until he publicly announces that decision and acts upon it." And so when, at long last, and after what may have been one of the longest volleys of a manuscript between

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author and publisher in recent history, Mr. Johnson agreed to let the presses roll, we can confidently assume that the rumors of the past few years have been correct: Lyndon Baines Johnson has decided to publish his memoirs.

The patient Messrs. Holt, Rinehart and Winston must have had mixed feelings, comprised equally of relief and concern, about the timing of Mr. Johnson's decision. Between last winter, the originally contemplated date, and this autumn, when the memoirs were finally made available, another publication appeared which cheated both author and publisher out of what otherwise would have been some of the juiciest tidbits in "The Vantage Point." According to the trade gossip, Mr. Johnson and his staff were either too weary or too distraught by late spring to go through the manuscript yet once again in order to accommodate the revelations of The Pentagon Papers. If so, this was unfortunate. From the reader's "vantage point," which has been expanded recently through the courtesy of Daniel Ellsberg, one more critical massaging of the Johnson text would have served both the book and the author well. Although the "newsbreaks" which Ellsberg had snatched away could not have been retrieved, "The Vantage Point" could have been more useful for all readers groping for a fuller understanding of the American experience in Vietnam and of President Johnson himself.

A President's urge to tell his side of the story must be overwhelming and it is no wonder that our chief executives, if their lives outlast their terms, have a burning desire to "put the record straight." Harry Truman, in a characteristically direct way, sets much the same tone as Lyndon Johnson in the preface to his own "Memoirs": "The events, as I saw them and as I put them down here, are the way I saw them and the way I put them down here, and in setting others

straight on the facts." And Dwight Eisenhower, in his preface to "The White House Years" writes "This . . . is an account of my presidential years as I see them . . ." Johnson, even more than Truman, and much more than Eisenhower, must have felt an urgent need to reach out to the American people once he was free from the constraints of his office. He is frank to note in his preface, "I have not written these chapters to say 'This is how it was,' but to say 'This is how I saw it from my vantage point.'" "The Vantage Point" is thus Johnson's side of the complex story of what happened in and to America from the moment of nightmare in November 1963 when Kenneth O'Donnell said "He's gone," to the moment of solemnity in January 1969 when Richard Nixon intoned, "So help me, God."

The early months of planning how to tell this story must have been difficult for the author and the staff of writers that accompanied him from Washington to Austin. What emerged is an intricately developed structure which bridges the presidential campaigns of 1960 and 1968 and which relies on major developments with respect to Vietnam for its intervening chronological flow. Inserted here and there in the text are chapters dealing with other foreign problems and with domestic issues. The result is a separate, pigeonholed complication of issues rather than an integrated, related whole. Perhaps this is a consequence of drafting on a committee basis.

One suspects that each of the folk to whom Mr. Johnson, in his preface, indicates he is "particularly indebted" set to work on assigned chapters (old Washington hands could probably make an accurate guess as to who drafted what). Whether this was the case or not, the full-bodied, vintage Johnson comes through only in an occasional expression of outrage at unresponsive and irresponsible legislators, "the media," and, of course, the public dissenters and leakers within his official family.

Mr. Johnson's canvas is largely painted in pastels. There are few heroes (Dean Rusk is one that stands straight and tall) and no villains. Indeed, with the exception of Rusk, McNamara and Abe Fortas, most of President Johnson's associates -- cabinet members and White House staff members -- are gray and faceless errand boys who glide in and out of the story. Perhaps that is how he actually "saw" them. We are told little or nothing about Johnson's well publicized feuds with U Thant, Lester Pearson, Harold Wilson, Bill Fulbright or Gene McCarthy.

The themes selected for dominant treatment are obvious and understandable. Johnson, rightly, felt that his record on domestic and foreign policy was a mixed one; about a third of

"The Vantage Point," four well-written lively chapters and bits of others, are devoted to this subject. The problem of his r

lations with the Kennedys' clearly trouble Johnson; a great deal of space with some interesting new material (see, for example, the record of his meeting with Bobby Kennedy on April 3 two months before the assassination) is devoted to convincing the current reader and the future historian that he and Jack regarded each other with mutual affection and that he and Bobby respected each other even though the relationship was not always cordial. Finally there was Vietnam -- the issue which Johnson felt was most misunderstood; almost half the book deals with Vietnam; which, despite Johnson's protestations to the contrary, tells us something about his priorities.

Never, in history, surely, has so much secret official material been made publicly available on a sensitive current problem as the American people now have at hand on Vietnam. Added to what the Pentagon Papers have divulged are many hitherto unpublished documents and informal memoranda that the President has incorporated in "The Vantage Point." One thing, at least seems clear after examining the two massive publications: neither, in itself, tells the full story together they give us what surely must be enough to satisfy the normal intellectual appetite. The Pentagon Papers was weakest in terms of source material regarding White House and National Security Council decisions. With the exception of a few of McGeorge Bundy's papers which had found their way into Secretary McNamara's or John McNaughton's files, the Vietnam historians had no access to many of the key documents passed around the oval office, the cabinet room, or the White House basement. Since they were proscribed from interviewing any of the "principals," they had little opportunity to flesh out the gaps. To some extent, Mr. Johnson has filled the gaps, although obviously, we are not likely to know of material he, himself, set aside as still being too sensitive or controversial. What emerges from Lyndon Johnson's book is a thesis that is 180 degrees different from that reached by many after exposure to the Pentagon Papers: it is that American people were not misled by the Johnson administration; America's progressive escalation of the Vietnamese war was necessary and prudent. It is no surprise that Lyndon Johnson maintains his conviction that every decision made on Vietnam was a wise one, reached only after careful thought, pondering all the evidence and consulting all available, knowledgeable advisers. There are apparently few